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### BUSINESS NOTICES.

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Drawings of Machinery, &c., made to Order WILLIAM BYAN, Variety Store No. 2,

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# GAZETT

VOL. IV---NO. 31.3

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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OF ALL KINDS OF SADDLERY.

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Hats, Cups, Boots and Shoes, and every variety

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STEAM AND SULPHUR BATHS !

Horses Grained and Stabled if Desired.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

Parties visiting the Volcane via Hile, can procure animals warranted to make the jour-ney, by D. H. Hitchcock, Esq., Hile. 37-1y\*

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office he hopes to give as good satisfaction in the future as he has in the past. Eq. Office on Jas. Robinson & Co.'s Wharf, near the U. S. Consulate.

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PIANOS AND OTHER MUSICAL IUSTRUMENTS Tuned and Repaired, by CHAS. DERBY, at the Hawaiian Theatre.

Lessons given on the Piano & Guitar.

The best of references given. [51-ly\*

Honolulu, March 27, 1867.

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warranted to give satisfaction

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John M. Hood, Esq. ... Crass. Barwer & Co. ... Jas. Hunnewitt, Esq. J. C. Merritt & Co. ...

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from Kaahumanu St. [ly

E. P. ADAMS.

HONOLULU, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1868.

Earl Russell on Ireland. BUSINESS NOTICES.

J. H. THOMPSON, H. G. WILDER. GENERAL BLACKSMITH AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS HONOLULU, H. I.

HAS CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale, a good assortment of BEST REFINED BAR IRON!

-ALSO-Best Blacksmith's Coal, At the Lowest Market Prices [38-1y\*

Gen. Morgan L. Smith, U. Mesers. C. Brewer & Co. S. Consul. Mesers. Walker & Allen. Mesers. Eichards & Co. BAN'L NOTT. JOHN NOTT & CO., IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Copper & Tin Smiths, TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNC-Ing to the public that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of Copper Work, consisting in part, of STILLS, STRIKE PANS, SORGHAM PANS, WORMS, PUMPS, &c. Also on hand, a full assortment of Tix Ware, which we offer for sale at the lowest Fire-Proof Store in Nunanu Street, 45] under the Public Hall. [ly Sales-Room on Queen Street, one doo

All Kinds of Repairing done with Neatness and Dispatch. Orders from the other Islands will meet DEALER IN NEWSPAPERS, MAGAZINES, with prompt attention.

Kashumanu Street, one door above Flit- mu 19) FORT STREET, HONOLULE. [17

JEWELER AND ENCRAVER

MR. J. COSTA Is now prepared to execute with promptness all work in his line of business, such as Watch and Clock Repairing,
Manufacturing Jewelry,
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JAMES L. LEWIS, COOPER AND GAUGER. AT THE OLD STAND,

Corner of King and Bethel Sts. A Large stock of OIL SHOOKS and all kinds of COOPERING MATERIALS!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND. He hopes, by attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage which he has heretofore enjoyed, and for which he now re-turns his thanks. 24-3m ROB'T RYCROFT,

PLUMBER, HAS OPENED HIS SHOP ON KING A Street, next door to Horn's Confectionary Shop, and offers his services in all branches of Plumbing. All John will hereafter be

executed with promptness and in a thorough SUGAR & MOLASSES.



Sugar and Molasses. Of different sizes, new and old, which we will CROP COMING IN AND FOR SALE IN WALKER & ALLEN,

Agents. Sugar and Molasses Crop 1868

Coming In. For Sale in Quantity
ties to suit purchasers, by

Knowledge how slow and feeble is the progress toward knowledge and justice, even of the noble-hearted people of this free country. When we perceive how many there are, even now, who fail to feel for the ill-used Irishman as their uncleasers. ties to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN,

Importer and Manufacturer PRINCEVILLE PLANTATION. Sugar and Molasses-Crop 1868 YOMING IN, FOR SALE IN QUANTI-

ispatch. All orders promptlyattended to. Corner of Fort and Hotel streets, Honolulu ties to suit purchasers, by WALKER & ALLEN, Agents. WAILUKU PLANTATION. NEW CROP

Planters & General Store Keeners Now coming in. C. BREWER & Co., Ag'ta. Island produce bought, Ships supplied with Wood, Beef and other necessaries.

INSURANCE NOTICES.

SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

THE undersigned having been Dealers in Fashionable Clothing appointed agents for the San Francisco ard of Underwriters, representing the California Insurance Company, Merchants' Mutual Marine Ins. Co., STORE IN MAKEE'S BLOCK. Pacific Insurance Company, [6] Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I. [ly

California Lloyd's, and Home Mutual Insurance Company. See leave to inform Musters of Vessels and g leave to morm masters of vessels and e public generally, that all losses sustained Vessels and Cargoes, insured by either of a above companies, against perils of the as and other risks, at or near the several andwich Islands, will have to be verified by CRATER OF KILAUEA, HAWAII. now open for the reception of visitors. It is the Volcano, who may rely on finding comfortable rooms, a good table, and prompt attendance. Experienced guides for the Crater always in readiness.

II. HACKFELD & CO. HAMBURGH-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed Agents of the above Com-any, are prepared to insure risks against Fire a Stone and Brick Buildings, and on Merchandise stored therein, on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of 5-1y\* F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.

Merchants' Mutual LICENSED SHIPPING AGENT, CONTINUES the business on his old plan of settling with officers and seamen immediately on their shipping at his office. Having no connection, either direct or indirect, with any outfitting establishment, and allowing no debts to be collected at his office he house to give as road satisfaction in MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to issue policies on Causous, WALKER & ALLEN, Agents, Honolulu.

Earl Russell's second letter on Ireland conins the following passages

In my former letter I had to notice a gross personal attack made upon me by a Secretary of State, before my publication appeared, and I thought myself entitled to return the blow. At present, I am glad to have no such attack to resent. But I can not forbear to notice that General Peel, on April 2nd, made a biting jest on the party to which I have the pride to

ong. The liberal party have been referred to, he said, "as the engineers and pioneers who clear the road, but I rather look upon them as guide-posts, which point out the road—and a very had road it often is—but who never advance one inch themselves." [Cheers and General Peel is so honest and good hu pored that one is always inclined to

good part anything he may say. But lest his joke should be taken in sober earnest, I ven-ture to put to him the following questions: 1. Was it not an inch of sdvance to abolish 56 close boroughs, sending 111 members to Parliament, and to deprive 20 more boroughs of I member seek?

of I member cach?

2. Was it not an inch of advance to give representatives to Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, a concession which the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel peremptorily refused?

3. Was it not an inch of advance to reform the Poor Laws, a task which Sir Robert Peel professed himself unable to undertake? 4. Was it not an inch of advance to commute the tithe in kind, in England, a vexation to the clergy and laity alike, a task to which Mr. Pitt found himself unequal?

5. Was it not an inch of advance to abolish slavery in our colonies, a measure to which Lord Derby, in his better days, so greatly contributed?

contributed?

6. Was it no gain to religious liberty to enable the Baptists to register the birth of their children without baptism in the Church, and the Unitarians to be married without a blessing in the name of the Trinity, and to relieve all Protestant Dissenters from the yoke of being compelled to take the Sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England? Was it no gain to freedom of trade to

T. Was it no gain to freedom of trade to repeal the navigation laws, to form a commercial treaty with France, and to reduce the tariff from the large volume which Mr. Huskisson beasted of as a digest, into a single page? Were not the financial plans of Mr. Gladstone an inch in advance?

8. Were not the introduction of Poor Laws in Ireland, the commutation of tithes, and the act for the sale of encumbered estates, an inch in advance to that country. Lastly.

an inch in advance to that country? Lastly, was not the support given to the unity and independence of Italy an inch in advance in behalf of the great "Cause of Civil and Religious Liberty all over the World," the old standing toast of the Whig party? I can imagine that this list, added to the Catholic emancipanion and the repeal of the Corn Laws, measures of which the Liberal party are the pioneers, will grieve the heart of many an old Tory, and that General Peel, on reading it will say, with Macbeth:

"A fourth? Stari, eyes! an inch in advance to that country? Lastly

"A fourth? Start, eyes?
What, will the line stretch out to the crack of doors?
Another yet? A seventh? These no more;
And yet the eighth appears, who hears a glass
Which shows me many more."

And yet the eighth appears, who have a glass Which shows me many more."

Yes, "many more! The diseased mind of Ireland has yet to be ministered to; a "sweet, oblivious antidote" may yet induce her to forget her griefs, ancient and of modern date; the "perflous stuff" which weighs upon her breast may yet he removed, and in her exultant strength she may hall the "wearing of the green" as the emblem of a new hope, and the sign of a renovated youth. Yes, "many more!" To name but one, National Education—a measure really national, pervading the whole people, and leaving in the shade the meagre proposals of the present Government—would clear the way for that long and fair train of further reforms already reflected to us in the glass of the future. When we reflect that for twenty-six years Wilberforce and Clarkson labored without success to abolish the slave trade, and that twenty four years more clapsed before slavery was extinguished by law; when we remember that, although for more than a century the House of Stuart lave ceased to compete for the Crown, the grievances of Ireland are yet waiting for full redress; that for twenty-six years the cause of Catholic Emancipation met with defeat at county elections, while its leaders were ostracleed, we must acmet with defeat at county elections, while its leaders were ostracised, we must ac-knowledge how slow and feeble is the pro-

now, who fall to feel for the ill-used Irish-man as their predecessors failed to feel for the enslaved African, we must own that we still shrink from the light of day.

"What from this barren being do we reap? Our senses narrow, and our reason frail; Life short, and treth a gent that loves the deep, And all things weighed in custom's falsest scale; Opinion an omnipotance, whose veil Mantles the carth with darkness, until right And wrong are accidents, and men grow pale, Leet their own judgments should become too bright, And their free thoughts be crimes, and earth have too much light."

The great Counterfeiter.

Charles Ulrich, the notorious and accou Charles Ulrich, the notorious and accomplished counterfeiter, in the United States Court, yesterday, pleaded guilty, after withdrawing bis first piea of "not guilty," and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for twelve years. He is regarded by the United States authorities as the most accomplished and dangerous counterfeiter in the country. His detection and conviction at this time are mainly due to the efforts of Col. Wood, Chief United States Detective, of Washington, now in this city. n this city. Churles Ulrich was born in Westphalia, and

charies thrich was born in Westphalia, and received a liberal education, but early in life developed remarkable taleats as a draughteman. He is about thirty-three years old. At the commencement of the Crimean war he went to England, and joined the royal rifle brigade as draughteman, served throughout that war faithfully, and received an honorable discharge. He they came to this country. discharge. He then came to this country, and settled in New York, where he commenced the business of an engraver, and carried it on for two years successfully, having realized enough to purchase a nice little residence to that city, which one of his wives now enjoys. Ulrich commenced extensive counterfeiting about two or three years ago in New York, and made as much as \$50,000 on United States bills, according to his own statement. The authorities soon discovered a connection between his establishment and the most expert counterfeiters, and thenceforth his course was precarious and downward. He was arrested in New York first, and imprisoned, but escaped before trial. He was arrested next in Canada by the United States authorities, but before being brought into the States broke juil in Toronto and escaped. Knowing his daring character, special watch was kept upon his actions, even to calling him every half hour during his confinement there, but in spite of the precaution he succeeded in outwitting his keepers and effected his escape. With a shoemaker's awi picked up in the shoeshop of the jail, Ulrich made a graver, and with it fashioned a key for his cell out of the iron hoops of the sloep pail. He made a rope of his blanket, scaled the jail walls, and escaped. When he reached the Niagra Eiver the officers were on his heels. He crossed that river a little above the falls in a rickety skiff, and came near being drifted into the Irresistable current a little above where it takes its fearful leap. He made for this city, and commenced or continued operations as a manufacturer and dealer in counterfeit United discharge. He then came to this country, and settled in New York, where he comful leap. He made for this city, and com-menced or continued operations as a manu-facturer and dealer in counterfeit United States bank bills.

counterfeiter was recognized at once by Colbert, and he kept him close at work on plates, allowing no one to have access to him. Ulrich is a good-looking fellow, and soon won the favor of Mary Brown, who reciprocated his affection by communicating his ambitious views to Burdell, oilas Edward, alias Harwood, a notorious New-York counterfeiter, and he, in conspiracy with Mary Brown and Kate Gross, took Ulrich into full companionship and started Westward, in pursuit of fortune, on their own responsibility.

Ulrich's original wife came with him, and the entire party strived in this city. They rented a two-story frame house at Cleves, in this county, and set to work issuing \$100 counterfeit bills. Mrs. Ulrich was sent back to New-York as unnecessary, and the adven-

this county, and set to work issuing \$100 counterfeit bills. Mrs. Ulrich was sent back to New-York as unnecessary, and the adventurous Charles made love to a pretty German girl in this city, then living with her father, an industrious tailor "over the Rhine." To make a long story short, he married her and set her to work "shoving" the new "hundreds." Mary Brown not realizing sufficiently from the business, suspected Burdell of treachery, and sent Kate Gross to Philadelphia to act as the Eastern agent for the new "hundreds," of which she procured any quantity from Ulrich on the score of their first love. Col. Wood was watching the operations closely, and discovered at last that the counterfeit money reached Philadelphia from Cincinnati through Adams Express Company, and accordingly put a detective in the Cincinnati office to watch the forwarding operation. Burdell was arrested and also taken to the hotel. He made a partial confession, and promised to tell where the plates were if his women were allowed to go unpunished as accomplices. Ulrich was taken to New-York on promise of the authorities to do so. He was then transferred to Brooklyn, but escaped to Canada, and passing, through there, as already shown, reached Cincinnati a second time.

He was betrayed here by his women, who,

ready shown, reached Cincinnati a second time.

He was betrayed here by his women, who, with that unaccountable perversity of depraved feminine nature, cling to the object of affection and seck at the same time to destroy it. Utrich made frequent attempts to break jail here, the last only the night before last. He succeeded in procuring small files and had cut through his window-bars and unserwed the nuts on the hinges of his cell door before being discovered. From all accounts Utrich is the counterfeiter of the Seven-thirty bonds, about which there was such a pow-wow in Washington some time ago, and it is believed that he has made more plates than any other five counterfeiters in the country. He is highly intelligent, with agreeable and plausible manners, cool as a steel trap, and always self-possessed and ready. It would be difficult to say who is most cuttiled to credit for his detection, but with it the great gang of large counterfeiters in the country is broken up, and will cease from worrying until an equally bold spirit arises to reorganize them, if, indeed, Urich does not sgain escape and pursue his counterfeiting career. Cincinnati Com.

Human Bones. Correspondent of the N. Y. Timer.

In resuming the description of the recent excursion of the officers and guests of the Chicago and Northwestern and Union Paci-fic Railroads to the heart of the Rocky Mountains, I find that in the baste of writing fic Raifroads to the heart of the Rocky Mountains, I and that in the haste of writing my first article, I omitted to mention an exceedingly interesting, and, perhaps profoundly important discovery, which has been lately made at Antelope, a station 450 miles west of Omaha. In digging a well for the railroad company, there was reached, at the depth of sixty-eight feet, a layer of human bones—undoubtedly human, from the fact that there was a scall and Jaw, as well as other banes from the extremities and trunk. I know very little about the discovery, other than that bones are this day visible in the earth that has been thrown up from the well; and I should think that this extraordinary circumstance—for such it seems to me—would attract the attention of geologists and scientific men. For if the correct that human bones are found in the ordinary line of formation in the tertiary vein, I suppose there will have to be a revision of current scientific opinion, both as to the origin of the human race and the date of its existence upon this planet. The subject, as I have said, is of the profoundest interest, and it remains for our sarans to determine whether these human bones were covered so deeply by a cataclasm or were deposited there in prehistoric times. or were deposited there in prehistoric times. or were deposited there in prehistoric times. Some of the army surgeons at Fort Saunders or other posts on the line of the Pacific Railroad would probably aid in this investigation, if no other means of getting information could be obtained. I may add that a friend of mine in this city, who has passed over the road, has a femoral bone in his possession, which proves beyond question that the relies are of the human race. The excavators as-sert that in the process of digging they have found layers of bones in which the remains of elephants and tigers were mearthed, it being known to everybody that these animals are extinct species on this continent. These remains were the subject of a rather

These remains were the subject of a rather amusing inquiry at Laramie, by a hirsnite, slouchy, very rough and yet highly theological frontiersman, who said to the possessor of the strange relies, looking at them curionsly as he spoke: "Oh! some bones! What sort, ch?" "Well, I think, the femoral bone of a man," was the answer. "What?" drawled out the rude man of the plains, with terrible emphasis. "A man's hip bone," replied my friend. "How you suppose they got there?" "I don't know." "You believe they were buried there?" "Yes." "When?" "Well, say a million years ago!" "Ha! ha!" roared out the frontiersman, "When?" "Well, say a million years ago:
"Ha! ha!" roared out the frontiersman,
"You're one of them fellows that don't believe the Bible." "Why not?" said my
friend. "Well, don't you know, the Bible
says Adam made the world out of dirt 3,000
years ago?" "Well, yes!" was the reply,
"I believe the Bible does say something of
that kind!" the last sneaker widentity having "I believe the Birle does say something of that kind"—the last speaker a vidently having in mind the maxim that "It is dangerous to argue with the master of thirty legions," and his opponent in this instance having in full view an Arkansas bowle-knife and a

EXTRAORDINART HEBIOGESS OF A BOY.—The Rev. E. J. Beck, the Bishop of Newfound-land's Commissary, relates an herole-lackdent furnished him for that colony:

A poor boy, whose name no one knows, but we may hope it is recorded in the Book of Life, found three little children, who, like himself, had been washed ashore from one of the many wrecks, wandering along that drenty coast in the driving sleet. They were crying hitterly, having been parted from their parents, and not knowing whether they were drowned or saved. The poor lad took them to a sheltered-spot, plucked moss for them, and made them a rude, soft bed, and then, taking off his own coat to cover them, sat by them all the night long, soothing their terror until they fell asleep. In the morning, leaving them still sleeping, he went in search of the parents, and, to his great joy, found them looking for the children, whom they had given up for dead. He directed them where to find them, and them went on himself to try to find some place of shelter and refreshment. But when the parents were returning with their recovered little ones, they found their preserver lying quite dead upon the snow, not far from where they parted with him. The long exposure, in his exhausied state, was too much for his little strength, and having saved his little charge—a stranger to them as they to him—he iaid down and died.

San Francisco, July 8.—The proprietors

California insurance Company.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS of the above Company, have been authorized to insure risks on CARGO, FREIGHT and TREASURE, by Coasters, from Honolulu to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

Solve Company, and dealer in counterfeit United States bank bills.

San Francisco, July 8.—The proprietors of the patent fire-extinguisher yesterday obtained permission to set fire to the steamship observe by a notice of the Secretary of the showing how easily a fire could be extinguished and the observe by a notice of the Secretary of the leased married ber, having at the same time showing how easily a fire could be extinguished to mark that on and after June 2nd, the steam a of the line will run fort and thread but to all ports of the Hawaiian Group, and vice versa.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

Solve Toronsman's "den in the Sing Sing prison, New York, he constructed an intimacy with the jailor's sister-iu-law, and when released married ber, having at the same time showing how easily a fire could be extinguished to mark that on and after June 2nd, the steam a of the line will run fort and turned that time he became and transferred from Southampton to Aspinwall, thus conveying the passengers through without the verse of the water's edge. The damage was trifling, as the ship had been stripped preparatory to breaking ber up.

Hoe, the Inventor of the Printing Press.

Richard M. Hoe, Esq., is one of the most successful business men and manufacturers of New York. His fame as the inventor of the great American cylinder printing press is now world-wide, and his factories in this city or New Lork. His fame as the inventor of the great American cylinder printing press is now world-wide, and his factories in this city and in England give employment to a large number of people. All the great daily newspapers and many of the weekly journals of New York and other cities, in this country and in Europe, are now printed on these presses. His invention has contributed more to the general diffusion of knowledge among the masses by means of the daily newspaper and weekly journals than any other agency, and it justly ranks among the greatest uchlevements of the age. He was born in humble life in the city of New York, September 12, 1812. His father was an English machinist, who came to the United States to seek his fortune, in the year 1805. After following the occupation of a carpenter for some years, he finally commenced the manufacture of printing presses in 1825. A brother of the elder Hoe also came out to this country and followed the occupation of a mason. Both of these brothers were nen of great reliability of character, and were held in much esteem. Richard succeeded his father in business in 1832, and in association with his brothers, he confinued it to the present time. They have established the largest manufacture a great variety of other presses. Their office is in narrow old Gold street, on the site where their business was first made successful.

Mr. Hoo's first patent was in 1842, for improvements in single and double cylinder presses, which is now admitted to be the best in the world, and by which twenty-thousand impressions per hour could be obtained. He patented other improvements in songle and double cylinder presses, which is now admitted to be the best in the world, and by which twenty-thousand impressions per hour can be given. As few of our readers probably know what this press really is, we will attempt a brief description of it premision that the above the sum of the presser ally is, we will attempt a brief description of it premision that the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum

sand impressions per hour can be given. As few of our readers probably know what this press really is, we will attempt a brief description of it, premising that a type-revolving press was patented by Nicholson, in England, in 1700, but the invention did not succeed in holding the types

press was patented by Nicholson, in England, in 1700, but the invention did not sucseed in holding the types.

Some time since the Messrs. Hoe stated to us that one-hundred and thirty-three presses had been made in the United States. Of this number, sixty-three are in use in the United States, thirty-five in England, eight in Scotland, one in Ireland, one in France, and five in Australia. Besides these, four have been made in England under the patent, and two in France. The London Times, and many other leading journals of Europe are printed on the Hoe press.

Mr. Hoe has passed considerable time in Europe, called thither partly by the introduction of his press there, and partly by a love of travel. He has given to this press the study of a lifetime. His aim has not been to produce a machine of ingenious construction as much as it has been to invent one of the most practical utility in the achievement. Like all inventors, he has met with all manner of discouragement on his road to success, but being a man of remarkable perseverance, of rare Inventive genius, and understanding theroughly what was wanted in a fast printing press, he devoted energy, talents and experience to the accomplishment of his purpose. The result is the Hoe press, which, perhaps, more than any modern machine, has received the encomiums of the world.

Mr. Hoe is a quiet, unassuming gentieman. He never made himself conspicuous in any way save by his invention. He is a man noted for his sterling traits of character. His great press is not more true to mechanical laws than he is to those of honor and justice. In fact, the popular characteristics of the man have had much to do with the success of the

laws than he is to those of honor and justice. In fact, the popular characteristics of the man have had much to do with the success of the invention. He has been found reliable in all his statements, and white eathusiastic in favor of his press, never promised more than it could readily accomplish.

He is a well proportioned, fine looking man. His head is large, with regular and prominent features, which are full of expression. His eyes are full, and his brow is intellectual. You see at a giance that he is a man of mental and moral force, and not less personal energy. He is courteous and affable, and in the truest sense a high-toned gentleman.—

New York Mail.

FEMALE OPERATIVES. -It is well worth while to note the gradual advancement that appears to have been made in the extension of the field open to female effort, and gratifying to be able to believe that as old prejudices die away and the capabilities of this class of operatives become better understood

dices die away and the capabilities of this class of operatives become better understood and appreciated, they may rise to the comparatively independent position now occupations working the serior sex.

The number of female operatives, as compared with that of men, in New York city, was ascertained some years ago to approximate the ratio of thirty-eight to one hundred, but of late it has doubtless increased, owing to the number of new occupations which of late have been made available them, or which they have more largely followed, and among which may be named printing, engraving, photograph coloring, and telegraphy. As compositors they have proved very successful, and earn from eleven to twelve dollars per week, being paid the same per one thousand cms as meu.

They are even employed at press work, for which they receive an average of six dollars per week; and also as binders, book-sewers, and gliders, for which the wages vary from five to ten dollars a week. In each of these occupations, it is said, with apparent reason, that they are steadler and more reliable than the male operatives. As engravers, women, if skilled, can carn about twenty dollars a week; but this is subject to the serious drawback of there being no certainty of continuous employment. Among the few branches of work in which female operatives meet with no direct competition, may be mentioned the somewhat laborious one of hurstioned the somewhat laborious one of hurstined the somewhat labo

week; but this is subject to the serious drawback of there being no certainty of continuous employment. Among the few branches of work in which female operatives meet with no direct competition, may be mentionationed the somewhat laborious one of burnishing silver and gilded ware, at which they make from eight to nine dollars a week.

The clothing business end the manufacture of corsets, hoopskirts, etc., probably employs the larger proportion of labor of which we are speaking, and the wages paid may be said to average about seven dollars a week. As a favorable contast to this low rate of competent saieswomen receive much higher wages, there being one or two instances in which it is said that a salary of five thousand dollars is cheerfully given; but it must of course be understood that the recipients are persons having great experience, and capable of controlling a circle of customers.

It should be a subject of congratulation that among our people the demand for labor is so great that none of the baleful results that are said to have taken place in England from the introduction of female labor are to be feared, for instead of permanenty lowering the average of wages, it may be said to liberate an increased proportion of male workmen for the heavier and more ardoous classes of industry. Let employers facilitate the entrance of females to any field of employment for which their atrength is fitted; let inventors reduce the druggry of laborious occupations, until such are brought within their capabilities of performance; let the thoughtful ones of the community at large ponder the subject, not mersly as a passing topic of remark or newspaper comment, but seriously, as one of the most important of all the industrial questions of the time, and perhaps some day or other the harsh lines of trade may be swerved and bent until the wages of women shall approximate more usarly, and we may add, more justly, to those of men.—American Artissa.

The ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.—We

## Hawaiian Gazette. BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

### PLAIN AND PANCY PRINTIN \$\$6.00 PER YEAR.

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

#### Miscellaneous Items.

GEN. GHANT has re-bought the farm near st. Louis, which he used to cultivate.

A MAN killed himself in Hartford recently, a pecause he could not get work.

A TRAVELING Insurance Agent recently got ndignant at a fellow for saying that his company was not sound enough to insure pig ron in a basement.

The carriers of Susan Anthony's paper, the Revolution, are chiefly little girls, wearing a pretty uniform, short red dress. They at-tract much attention in New York.

THE Emperor Don Pedro of Brazil, and the Empress, have each resigned one-fourth of their allowance from the national trassury, in order to reduce the national expenses. The Venetian upper-ten are scandalized because the young Duchess of Aosto, daugh-ter-in-law of Victor Emanuel, has presumed to wear a "cheap and common-place called

petticost."

Tun P S N Co.'s steamer Panama left
Taboga for Callao on the 12th June, where
she will take her place in the new line to
England, via the Straits of Magellan, under
command of Capt H Sivell, R N R.—Ster and
Recold

Command of Capt H Siven, R A R.—Sar and Heraid.

Cast Street.—Experiments just made at the Navy Department with cast steel resulted in favor of an American brand—the Black Diamond Company, Pittsburg, Penn.—which stood the ordinary test of 242,100 pounds tensile strength to the squarz inch, being the highest on record, and showing a superiority over English manufacture.

The text of the Papal Allocution on the state of religion in Austria, has been received in London. The Pope declares that the Concordat should have been regarded by Austria as perpetual in effect, and he warms all persons who approve of the laws recently passed by the Reichsrath concerning the press, religious toleration, civil marriage and public education, to beware of the spiritual pains and penaltica attached to violations of the sacred rights of the Church.

A new style of bonnet may soon be expec-

sacred rights of the Church.

A new style of bonnet may soon be expected to be in vogue; the manufacture of them has already commenced. They are made from manifa polp, moulded on a block, then spread with dissolved sheliac and covered with woolen flock or clothier's waste, and pressed till it has a velvet appearance. There is one objection to them, and that will be fatal to their popularity unless dealers are cunning enough to devise a way to remove it—they don't cost enough! The expense of manufacture does not exceed ten cents each.

manufacture does not exceed ten cents each.

An inspection of the remains of Stephen A. Doughs was made on the 2d of June, preparatory to their removal to the tomb erected to his memory. Upon removing the lid covering the glass, the face of the Illustrious Senator was found to be in a remarkable state of preservation, almost as natural as when buried seven years ago. The complexion is very fair, the contour of the head and face apparently unchanged, and the expression quite natural and plainly recognizable. The hair looks as black and glossy as ever, and the raiment as new and next looking as when first put on, not presenting the least evidence of mildew or discoloration.

Progresses of Tahiti.—Letters from Tahiti

PROGRESS OF TARITI.-Letters from Tahiti PROGRESS OF LAMIT.—Letters from Lamit to the 5th of November give some luteresting details of the cultivation there, that of the sugar-case having greatly extended, and the produce of excellent quality, being in much demand in the markets on the American coast, as also in those of Australia and New Zealand. Europeans now possess upwards of 15,000 acres in the island, and are continually making additions. The colonies. continually making additions. The coloniza-tion has extended to the Marquesas, in which some 10,000 acres have been placed under cultivation, and the beneficial progress is extending

extending.

Some of the women of Manchester, England, who, irrespective of sex, possess the requisite qualifications of the elective franchise, have demanded that their names be placed on the registry of voters; they claim to be registered on the phraseology of an act of Parliament, which declares that in cartain cases the word "man" shall be construed to include "woman," and that the word "he" shall mean "she." There are in Manchester alone 7,000 women who make this claim, and thore chances of success are encouragingly bright. If they prevail, the like demand will be made all over the kingdom; and thus there will be thrown into the approaching elections for a new House of Commons an element which neither Disraeli nor Gladstone dreams of. nor Gladstone dreams of.

In European court circles hard stories are told concerning the growing intemperance of the Emperor of Russia. He is said to be drunk most of his time, and his recent illness was not a slight stroke of apoplexy, as was reported by the continental papers, but simply an attack of delirium tramens. The simply an attack of delirium tremens. The Empress, although a confirmed invalid, is in such despair about it that she has arous ed herself from the indolent life which she has been leading for some time past, and now she tries to be as much as possible in the company of the Emperor. The gossips in St. Petersburg tell, also, disgusting stories about the Emperor's love for his daughter in law, the young Princess Dagmar, and of an estrangement which, in consequence, it is easid to have taken place between him and the Crown Prince. The latter, it is stated, neglects his young wife entirely, and manages to be as much away from home as possible.

SEPARATION OF THE SIAMPSE TWISE.—The Brooklyn Eggle, of July 3d, says: After living together threescore years, the Siamese Twins have resolved to separate. No closer fraternal union than that of Chang and Enghas been known among men. During a long life the sympathics of the brothers have been so complete that the frequently employed and extravagant measure of affection has been absolutely realized—one could not live apart from the other. This singular, or rather spiural, attachment is about to be severed, and probably no sundering of family ties was ever regarded with so wide-spread interest as this will be. When persons of different sexes desire to be divorced, they go to Chicago; Chang and Eng being of the same sex, will go to Paris to be reflexed of companionship of which they are finelly weary. Years ago, distinguished English and French surgeons, who examined the Siampses phenomenon, differed in opinion as to weary. Years ago, distinguished English and French surgeons, who examined the Siamese phenomenon, differed in opinion as to the probable results of an operation destined to make the one twain. The doubt made the Twins hesitate, until now, at the age of 39, owing to apprehension that disease contracted by one may be communicated to the other, they are anxious to get rid of one another. Chang and Eng married sisters, and each is the father of nine children. It is not improbable that the attempt to avert possible danger to one may result fatally to both. The surgical experiment will soon be made.

made.

The Oakland Disaster.—A terrible section occurred at the Cakland wharf on the evening of July 4th. About 5 o'clock, a large number of people were going on board of the stenmer El Capitan, when the chains by which the moveable wharf is hung, gave way and about one landred persons were procipitated into the water. They were researed as a consider a possible but tonny are known to

inted into the water. They were rescued as rapidly as possible, but many are known to have been drowned.

About 100 or 130 persons were precipitated into the water. Ten bodies had been recovered up to the 6th.

The search for the missing bodies is still being prosecuted. Too much honor cannot be awarded to the brave fellows who jumped into the water and helped to save those who were unable to assist themselves. Among the number were the two Italians, Ferrero and Caslo, who after saving the lives of nearly a dozen persons were themselves drowned. Their remains lay in state at the armory of the Garibaldians until to-day, when the funeral took place with most solemn and imposing ceremonies. The procession was composed of the Garibaldians as in escort, and about 500 citizens, principally Italians, on foot, followed by 100 or more carriages, forming in all a procession, fully one mile in length.